

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is characterized as a mostly mountainous, landlocked, subtropical kingdom, whose most of the population is below the poverty line and isolated. Nepal's physical geography easily indicates the three geographical regions namely Himalayan, Hilly and Tarai regions. Although, Nepal is a mountainous country but the most of the people resides in Tarai and Kathmandu Valley. Because of regular increase of population in Tarai and Kathmandu Valley urban centres are also developed in these areas. Most of the people of the country are still engaging in subsistence type of agricultural production which is not sufficient even for their own consumption. So, they force to find alternative way to sustain their livelihood which led them to migrate near by urban center. And regular movement of people and lacking employment opportunities in urban areas they start to engage in different economic activities informally using urban open resources such as street, road sides, open areas or where the pedestrian flow is high or different bus parks of urban areas, which is known as street vendor. Thus, it is necessary to study on their activities and way to sustain their livelihood as an urban street vendor.

Except few modern commercial and residential areas of KMC, the sidewalks are lined by barbers, cobblers, vegetable vendors, fruit vendors, readymade cloth vendors, retail vendors (Khudra/Naglo Pasale or Nagle), tea vendors, Chanachatpate/Panipuri/Maize (Makai), Chana and Badam vendors, newspapers hawkers and snack-foods vendor etc. Bicycle peddlers, rickshaw pullers and auto rickshaw drivers jostle to make their way along the streets through the maze of cars, vans, buses, scooters, motorcycles, Safa Tampoo, micro buses. On the street corners, even in some residential areas, there are many small kiosks or stalls that sell goods of every conceivable kind.

This picture can be invoked for most cities and towns of Nepal and across the developing world. In New York City has its share of pushcart vendors, street vendors, street-side performers and artisans, horse cart drivers, sweat-shop workers, industrial outworkers, and more. Indeed, industrial home-workers are to be found around the world, including garment workers in Toronto, embroiderers on the Island of Maderia, shoemakers in Madrid, and assemblers of electronic parts in Leeds.

It is natural for every country in the world that some part of that country is provided with every type of facilities as well as availability of various employment opportunities and higher living standard and this pocket of the country is categorized as “urban” sector. In the same country other parts are kept without many of these facilities and centred with limited employment opportunities with minimum subsistence level of income and is known as “rural” sector. In Nepal, nearly 86 percent of population live in rural areas while only 14 percent population living in urban areas (CBS 2001). Expansion of urban population and area has no long history in Nepal. In 1971 Nepal's urban population was 3.9 percent of total population of the nation which become 6.4 percent in 1981, 9.2 percent in 1991 and 13.9 percent in 2001 with 3.23 in 1971, 7.55 in 1981, 5.89 in 1991 and 3.44 in 2001 annual growth rate (CBS 2001). The growth or expansion of the urban population has also increased the economic and commercial potentialities in the urban areas of Nepal, especially in Kathmandu and Lalitpur. The increment of urban population triggered by recent political, social, economic crisis of the country, which led them to more dependent and scarcity of employment. Hence, people from different areas of nation including Kathmandu valley are involving in different economic activities within Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC). Some of them are involved in small – scale business informally using open resources such as street, road sides, open areas or where the pedestrians flow is high or in the different bus parks of the urban areas are known as Street Vendor. It refers to the temporary gathering of vendors of goods and services

on dust at the side walk of the street, veranda and public places of the town, daily. As they are not supported by state and its institution, they are also regarded as Urban Informal Sector Entrepreneurs or Unorganized Sector (Nurul Amin, A.T.M.; 1994, quoted in Dahal, 1998: 1). The informal economy is seen as comprised of all forms of 'informal employment' – that is , employment without secure contracts, workers benefits, or social protection, both inside and outside informal enterprises, including self-employment in informal enterprises (small unregistered or unincorporated enterprises), and comprising of employers, own account operators, and unpaid family workers in informal enterprises.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study in livelihood is new concept in Nepal. Study on Street Vendor and their livelihood in changing urban scenario and their occupational vulnerability and sustainability is the burning issue of the modern urban morphology. Very few studies have been found on the street vendors' livelihood. So, there is need to study on the concept of livelihood strategies of street vendor within urban morphology.

Nepal is one of the least urbanized and dominantly people are residing in village. More than 86 percent of people are living in village and only about 14 percent are in urban areas (CBS 2001). Subsistence type of agriculture is the dominant occupation of Nepalese society. While huge numbers of people have less productive land which is not even sufficient for their own consumption, which force them to move nearby urban centre for alternative source of income for sustaining their livelihood.

Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) is only one metropolitan city which is highly urbanized regarding other cities of the country. Population movement from various part of the nation including Kathmandu Valley to KMC is increasing day by day. But the lacking employment opportunities in KMC

people try to find out different way to sustain their livelihood. And huge number of people is sustaining their livelihood by informally using urban open resources/open spaces such as roadsides, street, open areas, different Bus parks and Tampoo parks etc. So their occupation seems to without secure contracts, workers, benefits and social protection. Thus their occupation seems more vulnerable as being a street vendor. Because there is no legal and other required provision for their occupational sustainability.

Beside other cities of the nation, KMC is becoming one of the major city for such types of street activities. Except few modern residential areas most of the streets are lined by different types of street occupation. And some of the street vendors are vending their goods by carrying in cycle and other traditional mode of transportation such as *Doko*, carrying with *Namlo*, *Kharpan* and *Thela* etc. They provide materials and goods in convenient location and considerable prices for the middle and lower class residence of the KMC.

In the recent years, due to their overwhelming or increased population and their unsystematic activities they are mainly considered as problem creators and trouble makers by many urban people and authorities. But by occupying the footpath and streets of the busy areas of the city are they really causing any great and obvious trouble and inconvenience to pedestrians, local shopkeeper and local residents and in the easy flow of traffic? Or are their effects negligible? Similarly whether the noise and dirt made by them during their business are really disturbing the local shopkeepers, local residents, pedestrians, customers and local authorities by polluting the environment of the city or whether they have left negligible effects on the environment of the city and its people?

But their contribution to the local residence those who are less capable for the maintaining their necessities and requirement for their family and their livelihood, and their contribution to boost up national economy is still negligible by the nation.

When a locally self-sufficient community no longer remains so, then ups and downs evolve, and its members are compelled to change their livelihood strategies. The street vendor community of KMC is also changing their livelihood strategies with on going development process. Regular increment of population in KMC and their interest on street goods and materials (because of cheaper and reliable prices) cased boosting up street occupation. These are the issues of great concerns arising at present in the urban society with regards street vendors. But these issues have yet not analyzed properly. Discussing above all, present study will be attempt to answer the following questions;

-) What are the livelihood strategies of poor people who are depends on street of Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city?
-) What are the livelihood strategies before and after becoming vegetable vendor or migrated from the place of origin in Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city?
-) What causes, elements and phenomenon have led to become their occupation vulnerable?
-) Is the street vendor only trouble creator or polluting urban environment or providing services to poor and middle class customers of Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city and contributing to boost up national economy?
-) What is their perception towards changing livelihood and their feeling towards their occupation?
-) What are the income and expenditure patterns of street vendor for sustaining their livelihood in Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to explore livelihood strategy and occupational vulnerability of vegetable vendor in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City and the specific objectives of this study are as follows;

- a) To assess the essential demographic characteristics of the Vegetable Vendors within Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City.
- b) To assess the livelihood strategies and status of the Vegetable Vendors of Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City before and after migration from the place of origin.
- c) To assess the vulnerability of livelihood strategies of the Vegetable Vendors in the existing socio-political condition within study area.
- d) Income and expenditure patterns of the Vegetable Vendors within selected areas or locations of the Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Street Vending or Open Space Users is becoming unavoidable phenomenon of Kathmandu Metropolitan City which only could be managed or developed in organized manner. Present study on "Livelihood Strategy and Occupational Vulnerability of the Vegetable Vendor: A Case Study of Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City (LSMC), Nepal" is basically related to explore the livelihood strategy of those people who are sustaining their livelihood through using urban open resources or urban open spaces and their changing livelihood strategies in rapidly changing urban morphology, and to explore their exposure to the risk or their vulnerability context.

The study will be of tremendous value for the entire concerned scholar agencies dealing with urban street vendor as a whole and with vegetable vendor in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City particularly. As we know, in recent time urbanization is becoming *engine of employment* for the migrated people or disadvantage groups of the nation which helping for sustaining their livelihood, this sort of study on such aspects will be valuable assets.

The study will be the knowledge base for the government authorities, specially the *Nagarpalika* (Municipality) in formulating the plan and policies for the

management of the street occupations in Nepal in general and Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City in particular.

The study also will be helpful to the entire future researcher to conduct the study on the livelihood status and their vulnerability context of the urban street vendor in the country.

The vending activities is one of the major economic trading activities of the low income people, the knowledge of vending activities will be useful for the government authorities to know the employment situation and the occupational structure of the city as a whole.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

There are number of cities in Nepal where the street vendor activities found but the present study covers only Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City (LSMC), which may not be representative to all cases and in all spatial contexts. Within LSMC, there are different types of street vendor are found in different locations but this study covers major localities (Mostly areas of appearance) like Lagankhel, Jawalakhel and Patan Mangalbazaar of the LSMC for the survey purpose. Similarly, for the selection of street vendors, there are different types of street vendor in LSMC but this study has selected only Vegetable vendor for the study purpose. Different caste/ethnic groups within street vendor (vegetable vendor) are not considered as a unit of analysis.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This section includes the details of procedures were employed to acquire relevant information on the Livelihood strategies and occupational vulnerability of vegetable vendor: A case study of Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City (LSMC). This is Sociological research so; efforts had made to use the sociological techniques to collect in-depth data of the local culture. Several techniques and methods were used for the fulfilment of the above mentioned research objectives.

2.1 Research Design

To make a systematic study of the above mentioned problem and to attain the objectives of the present study, various research tools and techniques were applied. Present study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It attempt to describe different socio-political condition, urban environment and their sources of income, occupational sustainability and vulnerability that play significant role for changing livelihood of street vendor in changing urban scenario. All the primary as well as secondary information were analysed in different topics and required sections.

2.2 Nature of Data

Basically this study was primary data based study but secondary data were also be used when required. Primary data were collected from field survey by using various techniques by researcher himself and researcher trained few helpers and secondary data were collected from various published and unpublished documents from different sources.

2.3 Sources of Data

This study was based on primary information or data but secondary information was used when required as mentioned earlier. Primary information were collected from field survey and secondary information were collected from various published as well as unpublished documents. Following sections have described sources of information.

2.3.1 Collection of Primary Data

Primary data were collected by using various techniques and methods. During the field survey, qualitative and quantitative and open and close questionnaire was use to collect street vendors' activities and their household information. Other methods like Observation, Key Informant Interview were also used to collect primary data.

2.3.2 Collection of Secondary Data

For the study convenient secondary information were collected from various published and unpublished documents. Especially information were gathered from Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City office, various Government, Non-Government, and International Non Government Organizations, such as TU library, CBS and different dissertations, journals, newspapers etc. and other related institutions.

2.4 Data Collection Techniques

To measure all aspect of the objectives of this study both qualitative as well as quantitative techniques were used and under these techniques various methods such as Observation, Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Unstructured Questionnaire and Schedule or Structured Questionnaire were selected for the primary data collection. Other research techniques may not fulfil the objectives like livelihood strategies, vulnerability context and

sustainability of a group or community or individual. That's why above mentioned techniques are selected, which is describe in following sub-topics;

2.4.1 Observation

In many Sociological research direct observation were applied to get the relevant information for the study which minimizes the possibility of fallacy and inaccuracy information collection. Basically this type of technique was used to get the information about family day to day activities, family structure, family occupation and life style etc. Thus, within this study Observation technique used to observed vendors activities and role of male or female and their children in vending.

2.4.2 Key Informant Interview

Key Informant Interview is one of the major techniques for any qualitative analysis. Seven street vendors were selected as key informant to know their past and present livelihood and their occupational vulnerability as well as sustainability. Key informant was selected on the basis of their age and sex and their year of involvement in vending.

2.5 Data Processing and Data Analysis

After collection of primary as well as secondary and qualitative as well as quantitative data it was tabulated manually first then it was put in computer. Then it proceed and analysed by using computer programmes. Different tables, diagrams, charts analysed using computer software programmes so that the analysis accurate and more effective.

Both qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to analyze collected data.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of literature gives the broad idea to expand the researcher's analytical capability and to address the research issue systematically. For the convenient of the research, following relevant studies have been reviewed;

3.1 Theoretical Review

Theoretical review gives the idea for the research studies to relate the studies with theories that have developed by different scholars. This section contains theoretical review on different aspect of livelihood and its implication on present study.

3.1.1 Sustainable Livelihood Approach: A New Concept in Nepal

The Sustainable Livelihood (SL) concept is emerging concept in the context of Nepal. Although, variation within communities, households and individual level and their livelihood strategies is not uncommon in Nepal. Some studies have been conducted regarding livelihood strategies but most of the studies are concentrated within certain caste/ethnic group or certain communities and their changing livelihood strategies in present development trend. They have not studies on individual or household level. Regarding of the objectives, this study try to study livelihood strategies and vulnerability of livelihood strategies of the 'Street Vendors' who are disadvantage group (may be victim of recent political conflict between government and Maoist), are migrated to capital of Nepal hoping prosperous life.

3.1.2 Background

Modern concept of sustainable livelihood is beyond the conventional definition or approaches to poverty reduction. Traditional concept of SL emphasized only certain aspect of manifestation of poverty, such as low income, or did not

consider other vital aspects of poverty such as vulnerability and social exclusion. In the modern time, it is recognized that more attention must be paid to the various factors and processes which either constrain or enhance poor people's ability to make a living in and economically, ecologically, or socially sustainable manner. The SL concept offers the prospects of a more coherent and integrated approach to poverty.

3.1.3 Definition of Sustainable Livelihood (SL)

The Sustainable Livelihood (SL) idea was first introduced by the *Brundtland Commission on Environment and Development* as a way of linking socioeconomic and ecological consideration in a cohesive policy-relevant structure. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) expanded the concept, especially in the context of Agenda 21, and advocated for the achievement of sustainable livelihoods as a broad goal for poverty eradication. It stated that sustainable livelihoods could serve as 'an integrating factors that allows policies to address 'development, sustainable resource management, and poverty eradication simultaneously' (UNDP. Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods: A Briefing Note Submitted to the Executive Committee, June 4, 1997; quoted in Krantz 2001: 6).

Most of the discussion regarding SL so far has focused on rural areas or situation and marginalized or disadvantaged communities where people are farmers or make a living from some kind of primary self-managed production. In a classic 1992 paper, "Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century", Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway proposed the following composite definition of a sustainable rural livelihood: (quoted in Krantz, 2001: 6)

"A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and

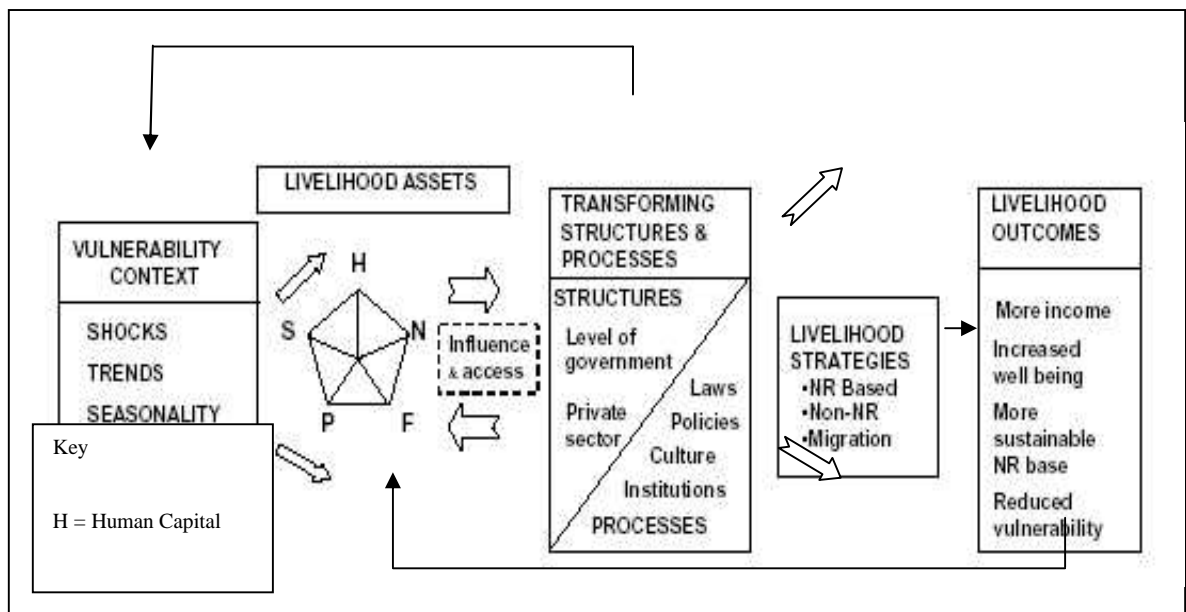
recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation: and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term".

The sustainable livelihood approach comprises two elements: the sustainable livelihoods guiding principles and the sustainable livelihood framework. And these guiding principles are important for sustainable livelihood approach which is as follows;

-) Put people at the centre of development (people-centred),
-) Adopts a *holistic* view, including multiple actors and working across sectors, geographical areas and social groups,
-) Seeks to understand the *dynamic* nature of livelihoods and the influences upon them,
-) Tries to *build on the peoples' strengths* and opportunities, rather than focusing on their problems and needs,
-) Emphasis the importance of *macro-micro* links and seeks to understand them.
-) Points out the importance of *sustainability* to poverty reduction.

3.1.4 Livelihood Framework

The Livelihood Framework is a way of looking at how an individual, a household or a village community behaves under specific frame conditions. The different elements of a "Livelihood Framework" define the context in which individual or communities make their living.



Source: After Diana Carny, 1998

3.1.4.1 Vulnerability Context

The vulnerability context defines the specific frame conditions which determine the opportunities of an individual or community. The vulnerability context affects the life of communities, but communities themselves cannot influence the vulnerability context. The vulnerability context consists of long-term *trends* (climate, national politics and economic condition) and short-term sudden *shocks* (sudden price fluctuations, violence and fighting).

3.1.4.2 Livelihood Assets

The assets are the resources that an individual or household can make use of. We can differentiate livelihood assets: Natural (land types etc.), Social (social networks with neighbours etc.), Political (access to political power holders is a sub-capital of social capital), Financial (saving, loans, credits etc.) and Human (skills, knowledge, good health etc.).

3.1.4.3 Structures and Processes

It determines the access of individual or household to their assets (whether or not and how they can make use of them). Structures are formal institutions such as governmental organizations, formal laws, regulations, which are present in a society or are important for social life. Processes, on the other hand, are the *rules of the game*, which are informally applied. Processes can change or determine the access to the assets within the livelihood.

3.1.4.4 Livelihood Strategies

An individual or a household develops livelihood *strategies* to organise their daily survival within the livelihood and to achieve certain *outcomes*. In a livelihood household combine their assets and handle a set of different livelihood strategies in order to decrease their vulnerability.

Livelihood strategies adapt to gradual trends (adapting) and deal with short-term shocks, such as violence and fighting (coping).

3.1.4.5 Feedback Loops

It describes the impacts of outcomes on the livelihood of a community. Feedback loops might be positive or negative and might affect the household carrying out a certain activity as well as neighbouring.

3.1.5 The SL Approach to Poverty Reduction

In the modern time SL approach has been used as a tool for poverty reduction. This has emerged in response to negative experiences with conventional approaches to poverty reduction, but also as a result of recent findings regarding the nature and understanding of poverty. Three factors shed light on why the SL approach has been applied to poverty reduction.

The first is the realization that while economic growth may be essential for poverty reduction, there is no automatic relationship between the two since it all depends on the capabilities of the poor to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities. Thus, it is important to find out what precisely it is that prevents or constrains the poor from improving their lot in a given situation, so that support activities could be designed accordingly.

Secondly, there is the realization that poverty- as conceived by the poor themselves- is not just a question of low income, but also includes other dimensions such as bad health, illiteracy, lack of social services, etc, as well as a state of vulnerability and feeling of poorlessness in general. Moreover, it is now realized that there are important links between different dimensions of poverty such improvement in one have positive effects on another.

Finally, it is now recognized that the poor themselves often know their situation and needs best and must therefore be involved in the design of policies and projects intended to better their lot. Thus, participation by the poor improves project performance.

The intention of SL approach is that to employ a holistic perspective in the analysis of livelihoods to identify those issues or subject areas where an intervention could be *strategically important* for effective poverty reduction, either at the local level or at the policy level. Some of its proponents have therefore likened it to an 'acupuncture' approach ('putting the needles in the right place').

3.2 Review of Previous Relevant Studies

Previous studies are primarily concentration on certain caste/ethnic group and their way to sustain their livelihood, which give different dimension of poor people to cop their livelihood and their livelihood strategies in modern scenarios.

3.2.1 Studies Related to Livelihood Strategies

Subedi and Pandey (2002) have prepared a research article on livelihood strategies of Rai community in Arun valley: continuity and change, focusing on the livelihood strategies of higher caste group with socio-economic and environmental changes take place there. Sitalpati and Kakalu, two spatial locations of two different altitudinal places have for their study. They have found that in both places households have gradually reduced land under *khorias* using more public resources for self-consumption and transforming *bari* (non-irrigated slopping terraces) in to *khet* (irrigated slopping terrace). This followed additional inputs in agriculture, adoption of multiple cropping and cropping diversification strategy. On the other hand, strategies such as wage labouring, portering, borrowing, crediting and livestock selling activities were the sequence of livelihood strategies adopted under pressure. They have concluded that a specific sequence of change has found in land utilization pattern and conversion of land into more productive categories. The communities have also adopted several activities to fulfil their needs because food sufficiency was limited and agriculture is heavily dependent on nature.

Panday (1987) has made a research on livelihood of landless peasants: A case study of evicted resettlers on the basis of 60 households of Kawasati Nawalpur. He concluded the report saying in the case of underemployment, unemployment or landless of many rural households resettlement programme and land reform programme has been in effected and resettlement schemes have not resolved but induced the inflow of marginal and landless peasants from the hills to the Tarai for land, which programme was initiated by HMG/N in 1950s. Because of high flow of out migrants from Hill to Tarai led them to encroach upon the forest developing a number of forest resettlements. He further argued that the highest sector of employment opportunity for them was agricultural labour but seasonal nature and the small area of farm owned by their patrons left them with limited opportunities and livestock rising was hardly possible for the landless. Similarly, lacking other opportunities in terms

of the income they would yield they took loans, and on the other hand continuous degradation of forest and sandy land caused less production which cause the conditions for those transferred to Rewareta for resettlement were no better because the land was sandy and without vegetation. In the case of increasing landless peasants with increasing population, he finally suggested, outflow of migrants should be stopped and industries based on agriculture, livestock and horticulture should be encouraged which help to change the belief that agriculture is the only stable source of a livelihood.

Dhakal (2001) has written a dissertation on Baramus ethnic group from Gorkha district. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques have used to collect primary data but qualitative technique has used primarily than quantitative technique. Secondary information has also used when required. Author notified that the Baramus entertain on their own traditional life style and the arrival history of the Baramus reveals that they were the 'Kipat Holders' and had 'Kipat Land' in the area. Increasing awareness within Baramus community has brought about change in their livelihood strategies. Problems addressed on their livelihood by the author on his study was the collapse of traditional occupations and the inability of agricultural activities has compelled the Baramus to find other income earning activities like wage labouring, portering, timber selling, liquor selling, etc. but none of these occupations have been found to be a reliable source of livelihood, because of the recent changes in their socio-economic situation, some of these off-farm economic activities are shaken and are only in transition. Although, the development (Bikas) activities are near to them but being a historically marginalized section of society, i.e. Baramus, has less benefited by these activities. Finally he concluded that development has not paid proper attention to their needs, and has instead led to a process of further impoverishment and deprivation.

Bhattarai (2001) has focused on livelihood strategies of Rickshaw Pullers (RPs) of Birtamod, Jhapa, 200 Rickshaw pullers have selected to fulfil his study. Both, qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to collect information

and to analyze them, but emphasis has been given to collect primary data. Secondary information has also used to historical development of the study area and RPs. His study shows that the income of RPs range from NRs 30,000 to more than 100,000 per annum but majority earn between NRs 45,000 to 60,000 per annum which cause their poor livelihood as urban poor. On the one hand 56% of RPs has taken Rickshaw on rent and on the other hand >50% are in debt of big amount and 1/3 are bad health. Majority of RPs are poor although they work hard and long hours, majority are reported to have deficiency of their daily dietary needs because more than 90 percent households of low income group face 27 percent annual deficiency and most of them failed to manage and utilize their income properly despite reasonable daily income. Finally he suggested that RPs themselves have pay attention about their poor health condition and to manage and utilize their income, as well as local community can play vital role in different local activities. Government also can play positive role regarding RPs' condition.

Timalsina (2003) has written a thesis on impact of road linkage on the rural people's livelihood. He has collected information by using quantitative as well as qualitative techniques and has used primary as well as secondary source information to analyse his thesis. The livelihood of the people, on his study area, especially in the field of agriculture. Impact of road especially on the cash crops farming like vegetable and other horticulture which generate income to sustain the livelihood because 83% of household having vegetable production for their major source of income in his study area. Although impacts of road on livelihood are both negative and positive but the negative impacts are limited and are expressed by a few households along the road. Because of road linkage on his study area, he expressed, the level of income has increased and peoples' exposure to the outer world has also increased there. He further expressed that employment opportunities, communication facilities, increase of trade and business, improved means of transportation, increased in school enrolment, diversification in economic activities, increased in agricultural market and

production have already made positive change in the socio-economic life of the households. Finally, he concluded his dissertation by saying that so there is a need to improve rural infrastructure like, economic infrastructure (including physical infrastructure serving the households e.g. transport and communication), social infrastructure (includes health, education, housing and institutional services), which can help increase productivity as well as reduce poverty.

Bhandari (2003) has written a thesis on international labour migration as livelihood strategy. He has used quantitative as well as qualitative research techniques to collect information and primary as well as secondary information to analyse his research topic. Author himself accepted that international labour migration is newly accepted as livelihood strategy and it was highly institutionalised in his study area. Among the labour migrants most of them employed in unskilled jobs small numbers are in semiskilled and very few are in skilled job. He said that despite is being the main source of earning livelihood, a large proportion of the households in Prithvinagar are unable to fulfil food requirement of their family by their own production. He found that several changes on social setting of the VDC are notable. Level of income has been increased and that have significant economic support for the nation as well as Prithvinagar. He concluded his research by saying that structures of houses are almost changed among the emigrant's households and changes are also found in land holding pattern. Standard of living and quality of food are raised. Numbers of domestic animals are reduced significantly but it is towards commercialisation. Unemployment, lack of agricultural land and low agricultural production are important factors for emigration associated with origin. Likewise, higher wage rate, demonstration effects and presence of friends/relatives and no need of special skill and higher education effects or others important factors associated with destination.

Bhurtel (2000) emphasized on changing livelihood strategies of Kumal 'tribal' group of Pokhara valley. Qualitative technique used to collect their

ethnographic details and quantitative technique used to collect their socio-economic details and both techniques have been used to analyzed them, secondary information also used. His analysis primarily based on rather than assigning cause and effect tags to any factors or the results, the attempt has always been to search for incidents and events that have played momentous role in prompting gradual changes in natural, socio-cultural or economic environs of the region. Obviously, emergence of modern amenities and rapid development intervention caused in declining their traditional occupation, i.e. making pots by using clay, but author found some diversification on their present livelihood strategies. Present livelihood strategies of Kumals' in spite of making clay pots, towards labour export to Gulf (Gaun to the Gulf), local wage labour, selling of Raksi, growing mushrooms, raising livestock for market, fishing, horticulture, service (Government/Private) and Business (Owner/Partnership). On the contrary, the young generation of the Kumals has not inherited the skill of making pots. Finally, he suggested that in order to help them attain a more secure livelihood security, their local custom, institutions and culture should be taken into account.

Sunwar (2002) has emphasized on livelihood of the rural people of Khokana of Lalitpur District. Both techniques, quantitative and qualitative, have been used to collect information and to analyze them and secondary information has also used to fulfil his study. Although, agriculture and agricultural related products are primary way to sustain their livelihood but at present due to improved irrigation facilities and introduction of improved breeds (both animals and plants) there has been the intensification of the cultivation of crops. Hence, Khokana villagers are no longer homogenous groups of people either economically or socio-culturally. He further argued that the traditional occupations (oil production, hay carpets production, internal and external labour works in urban areas of Lalitpur and other agricultural productions) with which they were identified is in the verge of a total collapse. Similarly, the young generations of the people works in other urban areas and most of them

are able to read or write which led them to adopt urban life style; he argued that this has made them even vulnerable. On the other hand, those without the means or the resources (this section includes the majority of them) are struggling to make a sustainable livelihood. Finally, he suggested that to uplift their present livelihood to more sustainable their traditional level model them to be argue with the modern economic scenario.

Kharel (2003) has studied on changing livelihood strategies of Tharus: A case study of the Tikuligadh VDC, Rupandehi District, by using primary and secondary data source and the study was descriptive as well as analytical in nature. Being a simple, honest, hardworking and uneducated Tharus' livelihood is primarily depending on agriculture and agricultural activities. Although, their thinking pattern and socio-economic activities are still traditional, change has occurred or enforce them to change their livelihood on changing social as well as economic environ. The most noteworthy of the changes in the village, he further address, is the gradual emergence of modern technologies and chemical fertilizers in cropping trend that increased the agriculture production which led them to sustain. Obviously, impact of global education is also appeared in their society. He finally suggested that to uplift their livelihood the concern authority, both governmental and non-governmental organizations, should make some planning and implement them effectively.

Review of literature gives the broad idea to expand the researcher's analytical capability and to address the research issue systematically. Theoretical review gives the idea for the research studies to relate the studies with theories that have developed by different scholars.

3.3 Livelihood Framework

The Livelihood Framework is a way of looking at how an individual, a household or a village community behaves under specific frame conditions.

3.4 Livelihood Assets

The assets are the resources that an individual or household can make use of. We can differentiate livelihood assets: Natural (land types etc.), Social (social networks with neighbours etc.), Political (access to political power holders is a sub-capital of social capital), Financial (saving, loans, credits etc.) and Human (skills, knowledge, good health etc.).

3.5 Livelihood Strategies

An individual or a household develops livelihood *strategies* to organise their daily survival within the livelihood and to achieve certain *outcomes*. In a livelihood household combine their assets and handle a set of different livelihood strategies in order to decrease their vulnerability.

Livelihood strategies adapt to gradual trends (adapting) and deals with short-term shocks, such as violence and fighting (coping).

3.6 Studies Related to Street Vendor

Dahal (1998) has written a thesis on small entrepreneurs in the cities: A sociological study of street hawkers in Lalitpur Sub-Metropolis. Both primary as well as secondary techniques used to collect information and quantitative as well as qualitative techniques have used to analyse her research topic. Although, she said that they (street hawkers) are serving the poor and middle classes people of the city and its peripheries, by selling varieties of goods on relatively cheaper prices than registered shopkeepers and at the same time being self employed they are assisting the government in solving the problem of unemployment and alleviating poverty. Finally, she concluded that, so from the overall study of the street hawkers, it can be said that they are also one of the important member of the society and are doing their small scaled business in this city in order to earn money for their families or for themselves. And she has suggested that instead of banning them completely, they should be

rehabilitated or shifted at some other places of the city or elsewhere outside the city.

Rayamajhi (1999) has conducted a research on socio-economic condition of newspaper hawker in Kathmandu. His study primarily concerned with child labour cum child newspaper hawker in Kathmandu. He said that, in the past, child labour was limited to rural areas only and migration was very rare. With economic crisis people started to migrate from village to urban areas hoping for an improvement in their lives. His studied shows the most of newspaper hawker boys have been from the age 12 year old and they have been excluded from various opportunities such as love, affection, schooling and entertainment. Majority of the newspaper hawker boys never got the opportunity to join school whereas most of them dropped out their study during primary school between grades one to five. He further said that about the arrival of the newspaper hawker boys in Kathmandu, many of them arrived with their guardians, parents, elder brother and friends and all of them have been working on commission basis and the salary is quiet low and looks insufficient. He concluded his research by saying that poverty is the immediate cause of the child worker in Nepal.

Ranjit (2000) has written a thesis on Spatial distribution of vegetable and fruit petty vendors; A case study of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. Simple statistical and descriptive techniques has been used to analyzed her research topic and required information gathered from primary and secondary sources. She has realized that vendors are increasing because of regular movement of people from surrounding areas including neighbouring country like India. Unemployment and low economic standard of the people in their home town are the main causes promoting to undertake the present vending business. She further analyzed that most of the respondents have 100 – 150 RS income level per day and their main expenses on food and room rent. She further said that the major problems of the vendors were the insecurity of the place, absence of planned area and less financial support. Other problems relating the

environment include lack of facilities such as water supply and drainage and they have to face uncertain weather condition such as rains and hot sun. She concluded by saying, with the growth the population and the city expansion, number of vendors and number of vending areas are increasing in Kathmandu City, and however, vending business in fact has facilitated the local people for marketing perishable goods easily as well as at low price. She finally suggested that all the disorganized vending localities should be restricted and they should be organized.

Basnet (2001) has conducted a research on cobblers in transition: changing survival strategies of the cobblers from Katunje village, Bhaktapur, Nepal. He has used primary as well as secondary information and analysed qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The cobblers are one of the occupational caste group in corporate in the caste system of hierarchy as "*Pani Nachalne Chhoi chito Halnu Parne*", that's means untouchable caste. And their main occupation is making and repairing shoes and partly agriculture, which harmonizes their livelihood by *Adhiya* and *Bali* system. He said that Bali system was successful to establish the interrelationship and mutual dependence between two different caste groups. Cobbler could get crops annually for serving high caste people. He further said, but due to rapid population growth of cobbler, their daily income could not subsist their family needs. They compel to seek an alternative means of earning. Therefore, the traditional strategies or the earning are proven to be insufficient in the changing economic environmental circumstances. He finally concluded that establishment of several industries, motorable roads, regular motor services, development of markets causing gradually abandoning their traditional occupation of leather work and is involving in industries, private or governmental services sectors, wages labouring, working in constructional sector and going to India as well as Gulf countries.

All the above studies dealing different dimension of livelihood strategies or way to sustain their livelihood of different caste/ethnic groups. Very few studies have been concerned with street vendors' livelihood. But above studies

did not considered livelihood strategies and occupational vulnerability of street vendor in rapidly changing urban morphology, and there role on national economy. This study will be differs than above mentioned literature, it will primarily focused on livelihood strategy and occupational vulnerability of the vegetable vendor in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Socio-economic Background

4.1.1 Background

Nepal is a land of multi-caste/ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural. Obviously, this sort of variation in different communities is obviously reflected in different activities performed by different communities of the city. The great variety of jobs, better prospects for economic betterment and desire for social and economic betterment and desire for social and economic independence are strong inducement for a great attraction of different racial groups in urban function. Side walk, Petty or Street occupation is increasing day by day in urban areas and it provides great opportunities for sustaining livelihood of street occupants of Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city (LSMC). Following table and figure shows the age and sex structure of respondents.

Table 4.1: Age and Sex Structure of Respondents

Respondent Age	Respondents Sex		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
16-30	9	17	26	44.83
31-45	10	12	22	37.93
46-60	3	5	8	13.79
60		2	2	3.45
Total	22	36	58	100.00
Percentage	37.93	62.07	100.00	

Dominancy of active population is showed by above table where respondent from the age groups of 16-30 and 31-45 which has 44.83 percent and 37.93 percent respectively. Similarly, respondent age group of 46-60 is also

remarkable which has 8(13.79%) of total respondents of 58.2 (3.45%) male respondents have crossed 60 and above age group.

Concentration of active population in urban areas is because of search for the employment opportunities in the study areas but due to lack of skilled knowledge and educational status of the respondent they are failure to find a jobs which led them to sustain their livelihood as being SVV.

Likewise male respondents exceed female respondent which also have shown by above table. Among the total respondent 62.07 percent are male and remaining percentage goes to female respondent i.e. 37.93 percent.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnic Affiliation of Respondent

Like national figure about caste/ethnic affiliation, various types of caste/ethnic affiliation have been observed within survey period which is shown numerically by following table;

Table 4.2: Respondent Caste/Ethnic Affiliation

Caste/Ethnic	Number	Percent
Brahman	12	20.7
Danuwar	1	1.7
Koiri	1	1.7
Kshetri	11	19.0
Kushwaha	1	1.7
Lama	2	3.4
Musalman	3	5.2
Newar	20	34.5
Shaha	1	1.7
Tamang	5	8.6
Yadav	1	1.7
Total	58	100

Source: Field survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Newar community exceed other communities which are shown by above table. 34.5 percent of respondent are from Newar community. Similarly, Brahman and Ksetri Castes contain 20.7 percent and 19.0 percent respectively from total respondents. Other communities such as Tamang, Lama, Danuwar, Koiri, Yadav and Shaha are also observed which is shown by table 4.2.

4.1.3 Religious Composition of Respondent

Following table shows the religious structure of respondents;

Table 4.3: Respondent Religion

Selling Location	Respondent Religion			Total
	Buddhist	Hindu	Muslim	
Lagankhel	4	18	2	24
Jawalkhel	0	19	0	19
Patan (Mangal Bazar)	0	14	1	15
Total	4	51	3	58
Percentage	6.9	87.9	5.2	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Only three types of religious have observed in the field survey. Out of the total response 58 percent are Hindu followed by Buddhist and Muslim which are 6.9 and 5.23 percent respectively.

4.1.4 Respondent Nationality

Beside Nepalese SVV, because of open border of Nepal and India some Indian (Bihari) are also engaging in street vegetable vending in Lalitpur which is shown in following table:

Table 4.4: Respondent Nationality

Selling Location	Respondent Religion		Total
	Nepali	Indian	
Lagankhel	23	1	24
Jawalkhel	18	1	19
Patan (Mangal Bazar)	14	1	15
Total	55	23	58
Percentage	94.8	5.2	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Nepalese respondent are 55 or 94.8 percent whereas Indian (Bihari) respondent are 3 or 5.2 percent revealed by table. Above table also mentioned location wise distribution of respondents according to their nationality.

4.1.5 Sexwise Educational Status of Respondent

Education plays the vital role for the betterment of livelihood and occupation as well. Various types of educational status of respondents have been observed which is shown in the following table.

Table 4.5: Educational Status of Respondent

Respondent Educational Status	Respondent Sex		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
Illiterate	9	6	15	25.86
Literate	5	7	12	20.69
Primary	1	10	11	18.97
Secondary	5	10	15	25.86
SLC*	1	2	3	5.17
Intermediate	1	1	2	3.45
Total	22	36	58	100.00

*SLC - School Leaving Certificate

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Above table shows the number of illiterate and education up to secondary level is equal i.e. 25.86 percent for each. 20.69 percent of respondents are found just

literate. Similarly, 18.97 percent respondents are educated up to primary level and 5.17 and 3.45 percents are SLC and intermediate level of educational status. Above table also mentioned the educational status of male is better than female respondents.

4.1.6 Marital Status of Respondent

Marriage is universal phenomenon. Various types of marital status have been observed within this study. Marital composition of the respondent is shown by following table:

Table 4.6: Respondent Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status	Respondent Sex		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
Married	16	30	46	79.31
Separated	3	-	3	5.17
Unmarried	1	6	7	12.07
Widow	2	-	2	3.45
Total	22	36	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

79.31 percent of respondent are married, comprising with 46 out of 58 respondents which is followed by 12.07 percent are unmarried, 5.17 percent are separated and 3.45 percent are widow is revealed by above table 13. Sex wise marital status of respondent is also explored by the same table.

4.1.7 Migration Status of Respondent

Migration of people is the phenomenon referring to the flow of people to and from the places. It is an important factor that has brought about the changes in social composition and occupation patterns of the population in the city. Any change in the volume and flow of migration will change in size, growth, and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas.

In Kathmandu valley, according to 2001 census, Kathmandu city had almost 42 percent internal migrants from both rural and urban areas of other districts of which 44% with foreign born. In intro-district migration were to be considered, this city had more than 50 percent in-migrants in 2001. Out the total valley in-migrants, Lalitpur city alone received 32 percent of the total rural migrants. Except Bhaktapur, other cities of the Kathmandu Valley such as Madhyapur (27.6%) and Kirtipur (23.2%) have been receiving increasing proportion of in-migrants during the last decade (K.C. 2003: 145).

In the case of current study, majority of the respondents are migrated including neighbouring country India. Respondent migration status has shown by following table 14.

Table 4.7: Migration Status by Location

Selling Location	Migration Status		Total
	Local	Migrated	
Lagankhel	12	12	24
Jawalkhel	1	18	19
Patan (Mangal Bazar)	3	12	15
Total	16	42	58
Percentage	27.59	72.41	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Table 4.8: Migration Status of Respondent by Sex

Selling Location	Migration Status					Total	
	Respondent Sex		Total	Respondent Sex			Total
	Female	Male		Female	Male		
Lagankhel	1	11	12	5	7	12	
Jawalkhel	0	1	1	9	9	18	
Patan (Mangal Bazar)	0	3	3	7	5	12	
Total	1	15	16	21	21	42	

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

According to above table 15, most of the respondents are migrated comprising 72.41 percent whereas 27.59 percent of respondent are non-migrated or local. Kathmandu city is becoming ‘city of attraction’ day by day. Concentration of population from various districts as well as from India to the city is increasing. Although, most of the respondent said that they migrated because of poverty and less cultivable land but some of them indirectly indicate that it is also because of recent Maoist and Government political conflict. Respondents’ place of origin according to their districts and state is shown by following table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Place of Origin by District/State

Place of Origin	Number	Percent
Bhaktapur	11	19.0
Bihar	3	5.2
Dhading	2	3.4
Dolkha	3	5.2
Illam	1	1.7
Jhapa	3	5.2
Kathmandu	4	6.9
Kavreplanchowk	5	8.6
Lalitpur	1	1.7
Mahottari	1	1.7
Nuwakoti	2	3.4
Okhaldhunga	1	1.7
Panchthar	1	1.7
Ramechhap	1	1.7
Rauthat	2	3.4
Rupandhehi	1	1.7
Sarlahi	4	6.9
Sindhuli	2	3.4
Sindhupalchowk	7	12.1
Siraha	1	1.7
Udayapur	2	3.4
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Because of open border system and cultural and linguistic similarity, people migration from India (especially from Bihar northern state of India) is high. Amongst, only 3 (5.2%) respondents have recognized as Indian in this study. Respondent migration from Bhaktapur (19.0%) and Sindhupalchowk (12.1%) is high regarding other districts which are showed in table 16. Similarly, people migration from Kavrepalanchowk is also high, it comprise 8.6 percent. It is because of nearer potential location for their economic activities. Another remarkable district is Sarlahi which comprised 6.9 percent; it is because of easy access of transportation to the Kathmandu city.

Most of the respondents are migrated from Hill Region which is followed by Terai Region. Mountain Region and India.

Table 4.10: Place of Origin/Ecological region

Selling Location	Place of Origin/Ecological Region				Total
	Indian	Hill	Mountain	Terai	
Lagankhel	1	19	0	4	24
Jawalkhel	1	13	1	4	19
Patan (Mangal Bazar)	1	5	2	7	15
Total	3	37	3	15	58
Percentage	5.2	63.8	5.2	25.9	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

63.8 percent respondents are from Hill Region which is followed by 25.9 percent from Terai Region, only 5.2 percent from Mountain Region and 5.2 percent from India.

Although, conflict within migrants and non-migrants street vegetable vendor are also observed within this study. Mostly, these conflicts are about their competition to sell their vegetable to the customers and conflict about Madhesi and Pahadi.

4.1.8 Respondent Year of Migration

Because of growing nature of urban or city morphology people are encourage to migrate and performed their economic and social activities are common phenomenon of urban livelihood. Kathmandu city is growing day by day although it is un-urbanized structure and polluted. Respondents who are migrated (some of them are local or non-migrated) in different year for performing and sustaining their livelihood in Kathmandu shows the respondent year of table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Respondent Year of Migration

Respondent Year of Migration	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Asan	Chabhil	Maitidevi		
<1	0	0	0	1	1.7
2-5	6	6	4	13	22.41
6-10	5	5	4	11	18.97
11-15	7	7	4	13	22.41
>15	0	0	0	4	6.9
Non Migrated	1	1	3	16	27.59
Total	19	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep. 2005.

Respondent migration of 2-5 and 11-15 years ago has equal percentage which comprised 22.41 percent for each. 18.97 percent respondents are migrated 6-10 years ago. Similarly, only 6.9 percent respondents are migrated more than 15 years ago. And 27.59 percent of respondents are Non-migrated or local who are engaging in SVV as traditional occupation.

4.1.9 Respondent Year of Involvement in Street Vegetable Vendor

Following table shows the respondent year of involvement in street vegetable vending;

Table 4.12: Respondent Year of Involvement in Street Vegetable Vendor

Respondent year of involvement in street vegetable vendor	Selling location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan (Mangal Bazaar)		
<1	3	4	2	9	15.51
2-5	6	8	4	18	31.03
6-10	3	2	2	7	12.07
11-15	4	3	4	11	18.97
>15	4	1	2	7	12.07
Traditional	4	1	1	6	10.34
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep, 2005.

31.03 percent of respondent are involve as street vegetable vendor since 2-5 years ago followed by 18.97 percent of respondent are involve since 11-15 years ago, 15.51 percent of respondent are within 1 year period and respondent involvement as street vegetable vendor since 6-10 years ago and more than 15 years ago is comprised 12.07 percent for each.

Some of the respondents (Non-migrants respondents) are considered that their occupation is traditional one without any year limit or bar. 10.34 percent of respondents are under this category.

4.1.10 Respondent Causes of Migration

As already mentioned above out of the total respondents of 58, 42(72.41%) are migrated and only 16 (27.59%) respondents are Non-migrated. Therefore researcher tried to recognize the importance of causes of migration in Lalitpur for sustaining their livelihood as SVV. It also reflects the social and economic structure of the family of respondent at place of origin.

Table 4.13: Respondent causes of migration

Causes of Migration	Number	Percentage
Financial condition	6	10.3
Natural disaster	1	1.7
Poverty	19	32.8
Other*	16	27.6
Local	16	27.6
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep, 2005.

* Other causes of migration include Death of husband, Husband's job/service, Husband's negative behaviour, and Family disturbance, Study Marriage, Business and to educate children.

Out of the total, 32.8 percent of respondents are migrated because of poverty. Causes of migration as other category is also high which comprised 27.6 percent where causes like death of husband, Husband's job/service, Husband's negative behaviour, Family disturbance, Study Marriage, Business and to educate children are under this category. Other causes like financial condition and natural disaster comprised 10.3 and 1.7 percent respectively.

According to the above table 27.6 per cent respondents are as non-migrated. Some of them expressed that it is their traditional occupation whereas according to other's version they have no good skill for other occupation. Therefore they choose this street vegetable vending as livelihood strategy.

4.1.11 Respondent Total Family Size

The family background is considered as the main basis of economic activities of the people. Therefore, the occupational characteristics of the street vegetable vendor have been analyzed on the basis of their family structure. The family structure or size of the vendors is shown in the following table:

Table 4.14: Total Family Size

Family size	Number	Percent
1(single)	9	15.5
2-4	27	46.6
5-7	19	32.8
>7	3	5.2
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

According to the table most of the respondents are living with family size 2-4 which comprised 46.6 percent out of total respondents. During the time of talking with respondent about their family structure, researcher found that they were very much aware about having small family size and their level of economic and income status. Some of them still believe children born as a 'God gift'. It is also observed because of dominancy of migrant vendors than non-migrant. Migrant vendors always faced problem of space and better income, which led them to reduce their family size. Similarly, 32.8 percent of respondent are living with family size of 5-7 followed by 15.5 percent are single living, the rest are 5.2 percent with more than 7 family size.

4.1.12 Respondent Living with

Study like respondent living with and living style are also explores their livelihood in urban morphology. Because if respondents are living with family, he must get some kind of economic, familial or social support for sustaining their livelihood. Generally in urban areas everything including basic needs starts with money and end with money or 'it begins from cradle and ends to the grave'. Following table shows the respondent living with;

Table 4.15: Respondents Living with

Respondent living with	Number	Percent
Family	47	81.0
Friends	7	12.1
Single	4	6.9
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

According to this study 81.0 percent of respondents are living with family. Similarly, 12.1 percent of respondents are living with a friend of same occupation (street occupation), whereas only 6.9 percent of respondents are living as single.

Although most of the respondents are living with their family but those respondents who are living with friends are either living with same caste/ethnic groups or similar occupational group.

4.1.13 Respondent Type of Residency

It is already mentioned that most of the respondents are migrants whose own houses are far away from the place of activities. Having a small-scale informal business as SVV one cannot buy a land to construct a house in Kathmandu. It is more expensive even for middle class residence. Following table shows the respondents types of residency;

Table 4.16: Respondents' Types of Residency

Selling Location	Respondent type of residency		Total
	Apartment	Own house	
Lagankhel	15	9	24
Jawalakhel	17	2	19
Patan (Mangal bazaar)	11	4	15
Total	43	15	58
Percentage	74.1	25.9	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

It is revealed that 74.1 percent of respondents are living in apartment and only 25.9 percent of respondents have their own house. More respondents from Jawalakhel are living in apartment followed by Lagankhel and Patan Mangal Bazaar.

4.1.14 Occupation before becoming SVV

All the respondents are considered street vegetable vending as occupation and for sustaining their livelihood as well. But, before street vegetable vending as livelihood strategy they have different occupation, which are tabulated in following table;

Table 4.17: Respondent Occupation before Becoming SVV

Occupation before becoming SVV	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
Agriculture	14	12	6	32	55.17
Others	3	2	1	6	10.34
Service	1	1	3	5	8.62
Student	3	0	2	5	8.62
Wage labour	3	4	3	10	17.24
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Before starting the SVV activity most of the respondents have agriculture as livelihood strategy in all three locations comprising 55.17 percent followed by wage labour 17.24 percent, service 8.62 percent and student 8.62 percent as their previous livelihood strategies. And 10.34 percent of the respondents have other types of livelihood strategies, which include housewife, house worker, tailoring, watchman and helper.

Most of the respondents have already left their previous occupation after becoming SVV except few of the non-migrants respondents who are still

considered agriculture is the major way of earning for sustaining their livelihood. Because they cultivate different types of vegetable in their own land and sell them in the way of SVV.

4.2 Present Livelihood and Income and Expenditure Pattern on SVV

Vending involves enormous physical labour. A vendor starts early in the morning with day's purchase. The marketing place is invariably far from his residence. Bringing large sacks of vegetable and loading them in Rickshaw, Cycle, Tempo, Bus, *Kharpan* and carrying with *Namlo* and *Doko* is a tedious job. Arranging, cleaning, storing, weighing and dealing with customers is not easy. Vendors are on the move from one lane to another irrespective of the heat, wind, rain and cold. Calling out loud to attract buyers, consumed time and energy.

Our agriculture is organized around the family mode of production, with the entire family engaged in various stages of agricultural production, i.e.; sowing, harvesting and so on. The same system has seen into urban areas. It is not uncommon to find the entire family involved in the micro-enterprises. Thus, on a roadside tea stall, while the husband looks after the customers, his wife prepared tea and snacks and children wash utensils. The same is true for vegetable and fruit vendor where the husband purchases commodities while the wife sells.

4.2.1 Respondent Sex and Selling Location

Three locations of Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City (LSMC) have been selected for present study. Respondent selling locations by sex is presented in following table;

Table 4.18: Respondent Sex and Selling Location

Respondent Sex	Selling Location			Total	%
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
Female	6	9	7	22	37.93
Male	18	10	8	36	62.07
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Among the total female respondents, 40.9% are from Lagankhel, which is followed by 31.81% from Patan Mangal Bazaar and 27.27% are from Jawalakhel. Similarly, out of total male respondents, 50.0% are Lagankhel and Jawalakhel and Patan Mangal Bazaar comprised 27.78 and 22.22% respectively.

Among the total respondents 62.07% are male respondent whereas 37.93% are female respondents, which is revealed by above table.

4.2.2 Selling Time of Respondents

All the respondents are vending either morning or evening, because daytime vending activities are prohibited by the city authority. Following table shows the selling time of the respondents;

Table 4.19: Respondent Sex and Selling Time

Respondent	Selling Time		Total	%
	Evening	Morning		
Female	13	9	22	37.93
Male	11	25	36	62.07
Total	24	34	58	100.00
%	41.38	58.62	100.00	

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

It is already mentioned that daytime vending activities (all kind of vending activities) are banned by authority due to the traffic rush during official time. But few respondents told the researcher that some of them who carry their vegetable in Kharpan, Thela and Cycle sell their vegetable when Metropolitan Police are absent in their vending locations even in daytime. But authorities (Metropolitan Police, Ward Office and Traffic Police) have allowed them for vending their materials in morning up to 9:00 AM in evening after 5:00PM in all the locations.

Above table shows that 58.62% of respondents are selling their vegetable in morning time and 41.38% in evening time.

4.2.3 Respondent Mode of Selling by Sex

Being street occupants they are mobile in nature. They have not any fixed location and also authority have not allocated any space for their activities performance. Various types of mode of selling have been observed within the study areas, which are presented in following table;

Table 4.20: Respondent Sex and Mode of Selling

Mode of Selling	Respondent Sex		Total	%
	Female	Male		
Cycle	-	11	11	18.97
Doko	7	-	7	12.07
Grounded on	5	3	8	13.79
Kharpan	-	12	12	20.69
Thela	-	2	2	3.45
Thunse	-	1	1	1.72
Tokari	10	7	17	29.31
Total	22	36	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

29.31% of respondents have used Tokari to put and sell their vegetable. Among them more female respondents prefer to have a Tokari for her performance. 20.96% and 18.97% of respondents used Kharpan and Cycle respectively for their use, which both types of mode of selling are male preference. Other types of mode of selling like Grounded on or keeping the vegetable with some kind of plastic and canvas in ground, Doko, Thela and Thunse are 13.79%, 12.07%, 3.45% and 1.72% respectively. Mode of selling like Thela is also especially used by male (female with Thela, Kharpan and Cycle as mode of selling has never observed within the study period) respondents.

4.2.4 Customer Pressure Season and Time

Although, vegetable is used regularly by the customer s their daily diet but variation within its consumption by the consumer have also recognized in this study, because of fluctuation on its volume and prices caused negative impact on their regular income or in their livelihood. Economic blockade, *Nepal Banda* or any kinds of strike (political, economical and social) are regular phenomenon of the country in the current situation, which might be cause more vulnerable for SVV. Following table shows the customer pressure season;

Table 4.21: Customer Pressure Season

Customer pressure season	Number	Percent
Festival	37	63.8
Winter	20	34.4
No response	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Festival winter seasons have found more favorable season for the SVV, which comprise 63.8% and 34.5% of respondents respectively. Because in the festival season consumer need more fresh vegetable for their daily use and it is also important to protect the4 m from the coldness.

It is already mentioned that daytime vending activities are completely banned by authority, that's why SVV display their material either in morning or evening or in both time. Following table shows the customer pressure time;

Table 4.22: Customer pressure time

Customer pressure time	Number	Percent
Evening	30	51.7
Morning	28	48.3
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

51.7% of respondents think that they sell or earn more in evening time and 48.3% of respondents in morning time. Comparison of morning with evening time has no more variation because it seems almost same type of pressure. Normally, it likes a daily routine for buyer that they visit either in morning or evening to buy vegetable, as they need. Normally, buyers do not visit in market to buy vegetable in daytime.

4.2.5 Per Day Working/Selling Hour of SVV

Although, street vending activities are banned for daytime and it is only for morning up to 9:00 AM and evening after 5:00 PM but some vending activities (illegally) can also be seen even in daytime. Vendors are always subjected to problem creators by city authority but they (vendors) roaming for searching customers in different streets. Most of the vegetable carriers in Kharpan and Cycle are work/sell more hours than other kinds. Following table gives information about working or selling hours of SVV.

Table 4.23: Respondent working/selling hour in a Day

Respondent working/selling hour in a day	Selling location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
<5	5	6	3	14	24.14
6-10	7	9	11	27	46.55
>10	12	4	1	17	29.21
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

46.55% of respondents work 6-10 hours everyday followed by 29.21% is more than 10 hours and 24.14% of respondents are less than 5 hours everyday.

4.2.6 Respondent per Day Investment

It is observed that low income or low economic status people are engaging in this profession. Naturally, they can't invest big amount of money for their business. Most of the respondents are either they are from marginalized communities or groups or economically weak people or low class urban poor or urban squatter are involved in this s kind of profession. Most of the respondents invest less than Rs2000 to sustain their livelihood and they found very much happy about their business because they don't need to invest much to commence the business and also they do not need to pay any governmental tax for their vending purpose.

Table 4.24: Respondent per day Investment

Respondent per day Investment in Rs.	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
<500	3	6	4	13	22.41
501-700	5	3	4	12	20.69
701-900	6	3	1	10	17.24
901-1100	2	3	1	6	10.34
1101-1300	1	2	1	4	6.90
1301-1500	3	1	1	5	8.62
>1501	4	1	3	8	13.79
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Above table reveals that only 8 vendors or 13.79% of respondents are investing more than 1501 rupees and remaining vendors' investments are less than 1500 rupees. 22.41% of respondents are below 500 rupees followed by 20.69% are 501-700, 17.24% are 701-900, 10.34% are 901-1100, 6.90% are 1101-1300 and 8.62% are investing 1301-1500 rupees for their business regularly.

4.2.7 Respondent Average per Day Income

Naturally street businesses are low investment business in which they earn very little than other business. It is also true that urban livelihood is different than rural livelihood. In urban, people should buy everything to sustain their livelihood. And laboring (any kind of work to generate income) is only way to earn money in urban livelihood. Thus, SVVs unskilled, under educated, they could not find any good payable work, so, they must earn from other sources such as vegetable vending in street, to sustain his/hr and their family livelihood. Their per day income ranges between 100-500 rupees and sex and location wise variations have also observed in this study which is plotted in the following table;

Table 4.25: Respondent Average per Day Income

Per day income in Rs.	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
101-200	14	10	12	36	62.07
201-300	4	8	3	15	25.86
301-400	4	0	0	4	6.9
401-500	2	0	0	2	3.45
>501	0	1	0	1	1.7
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

From all the locations, 62.07% of respondents earn 101-200 rupees pr day which is followed by 25.86% earn 201-300 rupees, 6.9% earn 301-400 rupees, 3.45% earn 401-500 rupees and only 1.7% street vendor earn more than 501 rupees everyday.

Similarly, among the total respondents, income of male respondents, in all categories, are comparatively more than female respondents and most of the male and female respondents earn 101-200 rupees or less everyday comprised for both sexes is 62.07%. Sex wise average per day income of respondent could be more representative which is presented by following table;

Table 4.26: Respondent Sex and Average per Day Income

Respondent Average per day Income in Rs.	Respondent Sex		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
< Or 101-200	16	20	36	62.07
201-300	4	11	15	25.86
301-400	2	2	4	6.9
401-500	0	2	2	3.45
>501	0	1	1	1.7
Total	22	36	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Their level of satisfaction with per day income varies from person to person. Although most of the respondents are happy with their income level because they think that they have no other especial capability to find a good job or a good payable job. So, they must sustain their livelihood with this profession.

4.2.8 Total Monthly Incomes and Expenditure of SVV

To analyze the total monthly income of SVV, role of their family member in generating income, have also recognized in this study. Out of total family members of respondents, 56.9% are also working to generate the income for their family because as mentioned above it is already analyzed that 81.0% of respondents are living with their family in Kathmandu. Following table shows the total monthly income of household member;

Table 4.27: Total monthly income of household member

Total income in Rs.	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
<4000	0	2	1	3	5.17
5000-7000	9	5	6	20	34.48
8000-10000	7	5	4	16	27.59
>10000	8	7	4	19	32.76
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

34.48% of respondents family earn 5000-7000 rupees per month followed by 5.17% earn which is less than 4000, 27.59% earn 8000-10000 and 32.76% of respondents' family earn more than 10,000 per month.

The role of their family member in generating income to sustain their families' livelihood is vital. A SVV cannot earn more for all family member of his family. Most of the respondents spend their income for shelter, fooding, clothing, schooling for their children and some of them also visit hospital for

their health check up. Although, it tried to collect information separately but satisfactory information could not found. So, the overall/average monthly expenditure for household members has been plotted which is tabulated below;

Table 4.28: Total monthly expenditure for household member

Total expenditure in Rs.	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhe 1	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
<4000	5	6	5	16	27.59
5000-7000	12	8	8	28	48.28
8000-10000	5	2	1	8	13.79
>10000	2	3	1	6	10.34
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

It is happy to say that most of the respondents send their children to school (most of them have sent to private school). And they are also very much aware about their health condition and nutrition.

Above table reveals that 48.28% of respondents' families are spending 5000-7000 rupees per month for their family and followed by 25.59% who have less than 4000 rupees, 3.79% are 8000-10000 whereas 10.34% of respondents' family spend more than 10000 rupees for sustaining their family livelihood in Kathmandu.

4.2.9 Respondent Alternative Source of Income

Most of the respondents sell the vegetable either in morning or evening, and in the daytime they got to buy vegetable. Vegetable is most perishable stuff, so, they must care about its condition. That's why they do not have more time to go for another job. But some of the vendors shows the alternative source of income or job, which is given as 'Yes'/'No' answer in the following table.

Table 4.29: Respondent alternative source of income

Alternative source of income	Number	Percentage
No	56	96.6
Yes	2	3.4
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Above table reveals that 96.6% of respondents express without alternative source of income/job and only 3.4% have alternative source of income/job except street vegetable vending.

4.2.10 Role of other Family Member in Generating Income

Being most of the respondents are in family, a SVV can't fulfill all the needs of their family with their nominal income or only selling vegetable within few hours in a day. So, their other family members' income also play crucial role for sustaining livelihood particularly in urban areas. Following table shows the role of other family member in generating income;

Table 4.30: Role of other Family Member in Generating Income

Role of other member in generating income	Number	Percentage
No	25	43.1
Yes	33	56.9
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Out of total respondents 56.9% of respondents' other family members are also working to generate income or to support the respondent whereas 43.1% of respondents' family have no other alternative source of income.

Most of the respondents' other family members are working in similar occupation as street occupants. Such as readymade cloth vendor, fruit vendor, tea vendor etc. and some of them are as watchman, helper, wage labour etc.

4.2.11 Supports from Place of Origin

It is already explored that among the total respondents 72.4% are migrated and 27.6% are non-migrated or local which means some of the respondents' relatives are still in their previous place or residency or place of origin. So, whenever they visit in their place of origin during either festival time or to meet the relatives, they get some kind of economic as well as moral supports from their family. Although most of the respondents expressed their view that they are not getting any kind of supports from the family of place of origin. Either respondents are getting supports or not from the place of origin are plotted in following table;

Table 4.31: Support from place of Origin

Support from place of Origin	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
No	14	13	9	36	62.07
Yes	10	6	6	22	37.93

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

According to above table 62.07% of respondents are not getting any kind of supports from their family at place of origin and only 37.93% of respondents are getting some kind of supports from original place and they also support them at place of origin to sustain their livelihood.

4.2.12 Improvement of Living Standard after becoming SVV

Respondents are feeling changed in their livelihood after starting SVV business. Numeric as well as non-numeric information has also derived to

explore their change after becoming SVV, which is plotted and described below;

Table 4.32: Improvement of living standard after becoming SVV

Improvement Observed	Frequency
Radio	45
Television	31
Schooling	35
Buying Land	9
Buying or Constructing House	4
Bank Balance	27
Start of other Occupation	0

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Frequencies of Radio having respondents are 45 followed by Television with 31, 35 respondents are now able to send their children for schooling. Similarly, 9 respondents are bought or constructed house either in Kathmandu or in their place of origin or other places of the country, and 27 respondents have bank balance (which they do not want to explore the amount). Likewise, their feeling towards changing livelihood in urban morphology is also derived through conduction Roadside Focus Group Discussion (RFGD) which is described below;

4.2.12.1 Income Improved

Comparing their income level at place of origin and now, they are feeling more positive than previous. They think that when they were in place of origin they did not have more money to fulfill their needs and their agricultural production were less to sustain their livelihood. But now though income their income through selling vegetable is not so good, at least they have some amount, which they can use in various other activities.

4.2.12.2 Improved in School Enrolment of Children

Most respondents, after becoming SVV and their income earning through selling vegetable can make them able to send their children in school and particularly most of them have sent their children to private school. In their previous life, they were not even able to buy required stationary materials for their children and there was also not very good school (private school is considered as good school in their views) for their children. Now, they are in capital city and earning some amount of money and sending their children in good school. That's why they are very happy with their present livelihood than previous one.

4.2.12.3 Improved Women Status

Even at present, in many cases, women's status in the Nepalese society is still unfavourable. Nearly all the women respondents were found herself freer and liberty than their condition at place of origin. Women who were dominated by her husband, family and society found herself very happy and prosperous livelihood than previous one. While researcher has started to talk with women respondent, at the beginning they felt suspicious and uneasy but after few minutes they became very excited in talking their present livelihood. Now they feel that they have some amount of money in their own hand, and have full rights to make any kind of decision about their life and business. Now they feel more able to work in any kind of field to sustain their livelihood in their own way.

4.2.12.4 Feeling of Freedom

Nearly all the respondents are feeling more freedom than their previous livelihood at place of origin. Because rapidly development of urban or modernization and their different kind of struggle in urban to sustain their livelihood they understood many techniques or knowledge about their life, livelihood and business which made them more able to feel freedom. Most of

the respondents are far away from their family and relatives. Therefore, they do not need to feel any family pressure in their activities, because they can decide themselves about their lives. And most of the respondents feel freedom toward their family, society and their present livelihood and business.

4.2.12.5 More Entertainment

According to them, when they were in place of origin there was no nice facilities for their entertainment and they also have no money to spend. But now, they found so many places for the entertainment like cinema hall, parks, zoo etc in which they can offer also some amount of money to spend for those activities.

4.3 Livelihood and Occupational Vulnerability of SVV

The problem of street vegetable vendor is definitely one, which cries for a solution for the simple reason that it involves human beings and their basic needs. Although the problem appears mind-boggling and intractable, it is not beyond limited and temporary solutions, at least in parts of city.

On the one hand, we welcome SVV who offer us the necessities of life at our doorstep and at reasonable prices. On the other hand, we feel that they have no rights to be part of our city space. Like the pot-holed roads, the garbage and pollution, we feel that they too contribute to the bad look of the city, that they destroy the urban areas.

Understanding the ground situation as it prevails today in terms of the varying perceptions of the vendors, police and municipal authorities, their legal and professional obligations, the human and socio-economic considerations, which is needed a common platform and strategy. It would help to sort out the problems of the vendors and the different agencies in the larger public interest. There is a definite need to identify each and every vendor, whatever their mode

of operation, in the sub metropolitan city and to give them some kind of identity through verification

In this context, to explore the real functioning of vending in a city may help us understand the context within which the activity occurs and the conflict arises.

4.3.1 Problem if Respondent

Being and unregistered and mobile profession of the urban SVV is considered a problem creator and polluting urban environment. On the one hand, they are not much educated and skilled, which create problems for finding a job and on the other hand there is not legal provision, allocated space for vending and positive understanding with public agencies. Thus, they are facing so many problems while performing their business in the street. Following table try to show about vendor's condition whether they are facing any problem or not ;

Table 4.33: Respondent Problem

Selling Location	Respondent problem			Total
	No	Not exactly	Yes	
Lagankhel	5	2	17	24
Jawalakhel	3	0	16	19
Patan Mangal Bazaar	0	0	15	15
Total	8	2	48	58
Percentage	13.79	3.45	82.76	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Above table reveals that 82.76% of the respondents are facing problem while vending vegetable in the street. According to their response most of all locations have considered that they have problems. Likewise, 13.79% respondents are expressed that they have not facing problems for their business. And only 3.45% respondents are not sure that whether they have problems or not. After discussion with them researcher felt that newly established

respondents were suspicious toward researcher and tried to avoid giving exact answer with the question whether they have problem or not.

Realizing their true problems researcher first ask the question about responsible for the creation of problems of SVV before asking about the types of problem itself. Although research have been derived various feelings from the responsible persons such as respondents himself, pedestrian and metropolitan police etc., but the numeric information are collected only from the SVVs.

Table 4.34: Problem created by

Problem created by	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
No problem	7	3	0	10	17.2
Authorities	14	15	13	42	72.4
Local shopkeeper	0	0	2	2	3.4
Pedestrians	1	0	0	1	1.7
Rowdy people	2	1	0	3	5.2
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

72.4% of respondents considered that authorities are the major source for their problem. Likewise, 5.2% considered rowdy people, 3.4% considered pedestrians and 17.2% answered that they have not any problem as well as no any source for their problem.

Most of the respondents believed that authorities are the main responsible for creating their problem but some local shopkeepers and pedestrians are also contributing to boost up their problem.

Table 4.35: Types of problem

Types of problems	Selling Location			Total	Percentage
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar		
No problem	7	3	0	10	17.2
Cheating or theft	1	0	0	1	1.7
Disturbances	2	2	0	4	6.9
Force out to quit the place	5	9	5	19	32.8
Harassments	1	1	1	3	5.2
Thrown away selling materials	5	4	9	18	31.0
Others	3	0	0	3	5.2
Total	24	19	15	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

According to above table, 32.8% of respondents expressed that 'force out to quit the place' is the main problem. Likewise 31.0% of respondents considered the problem is 'thrown away selling materials', 6.9% felt 'disturbance', 5.2% felt 'harassments', 1.7% felt 'no problem' and 5.2% of respondents felt that problem is not allowed to sell vegetable in daytime which is plotted as 'other' types of problem.

4.3.2 Awareness towards their Problems

Being a street occupant they are suffering from many problems. On the one hand there have no any legal provision and fixed location for vending purpose and on the other hand street occupants have to survive in the street by selling vegetable. Problems related to the street vegetable vendor are not ignorable but it could be manageable. To manage the problems either government should lunch certain programme, directly indicating SVVs or SVVs themselves should

be aware about their problems in managing way, which is given in the following table.

Table 4.36: Awareness Towards their Problems

Awareness towards their problems	Number	Percentage
Aware	50	86.2
Unaware	8	13.8
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

It is happy to say that out of total respondents, 86.2% are aware about their problem and the rest 13.8% are unaware. It has shown by above table and also they are looking for some kind of permanent solution for their problems.

4.3.3 Occupational Sustainability

For any person in the earth, his/her occupation should be sustainable to sustain their livelihood. Although, SVVs have so many problems while functioning their business but most of them think that their occupation is sustainable. They think that even if in the condition of lack of place for vending we can change the place instead our occupation. Even in the worse condition they cannot give up their occupation instead they are ready to face the problems. Following table shows the respondents felling towards their occupational sustainability;

Table 4.37: Occupational Sustainability

Selling Location	Occupational sustainability			Total
	No	Not sure	Yes	
Lagankhel	2	3	19	24
Jawalakhel	6	1	12	19
Patan Mangal Bazaar	2	8	5	15
Total	10	12	36	58
Percentage	17.2	20.7	62.1	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Above table reveals that 62.1% of respondents are sure that their occupation is sustainable by 20.7% are still in confusion whether their occupation is sustainable or not and 17.2% answered that their occupation is not sustainable.

Information related to occupational satisfaction and dissatisfaction could also help to measure their feeling towards occupational sustainability. Following table shows the occupational satisfaction of SVVs;

Table 4.38: Occupational Satisfaction

Selling Location	Occupational Satisfaction		Total
	Not satisfied	Satisfied	
Lagankhel	1	23	24
Jawalakhel	0	19	19
Patan Mangal Bazaar	1	14	15
Total	2	56	58
Percentage	3.4	96.6	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

96.6% of respondents felt that they are satisfied with their present occupation whereas 3.4% are not satisfied with their occupation. Total number of SVVs satisfaction with their occupation is quite high in all the study locations, i.e. Lagankhel, Jawalakhel and Patan Mangal Bazaar.

Although SVVs are facing so many problems but they are happy with their occupation. There might be some factors, which make them happy with their profession. The causes of satisfaction of SVVs shows in the following table;

Table 4.39: Causes of Satisfaction

Causes of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Not satisfied	2	3.4
Easy and feeling of freedom	9	15.5
Easy to handle	17	29.3
Easy way to earn	7	12.1
Feeling of freedom	6	10.3
Less investment to start	11	19.0
Others	6	10.3
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

29.3% of respondents felt that they are satisfied because their occupational is easy to handle, followed by 19.0% are due to less investment to start, 15.5% are because of easy way to earn, 10.3% are because of feeling of freedom. And other remaining 10.3% satisfied because of other causes such as, they are able to sustain their family, they are not dependent, and some of them are satisfied because they think they are 'eating with doing'. And only 3.4% respondents are not satisfied because they think they are not earning good for their needs and it is also very difficult to earn through selling vegetable in the city.

4.3.4 Organizational Involvement

Any occupation could be more sustainable if it is running organized way. Likewise, livelihood of SVV could be more easily sustainable if they have own organization or they are member of any other organization. But according to this study most of the SVVs are not member of any organization and also they have not own organization.

Table 4.40: Organizational Involvement

Respondents' view	Number	Percentage
No	56	96.6
Yes	2	3.4
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

It reveals that 96.6% of respondents are not member of any organization and only 3.4% of respondents are member of some organization.

Those respondents who are member of any organization felt that it is very useful and make them stronger to raise their voice to the government and metropolitan office. And similarly they are also getting some moral supports to sustain livelihood and occupation. But most of the respondents who are not member of any organization, they are completely unaware about it and when researcher has lightened its positive side then they said that they are unskilled and less educated, so, they can't create an organization. If there is any organization they really wanted to be a part of that.

4.3.5 Vending Place Sustainability

As it is already mentioned above most of the SVVs are said that their occupation is sustainable but while we talking about their vending place they became doubtful and serous about their occupation as well as vending place sustainability. They have always tension for their vending place with authorities, vehicles and pedestrians traffic. On the one hand, the city is unscientifically developed and the open space for vending is not enough. On the other hand, vendors and hawkers are increasing day by day. It is not the problem only for Nepal but for all developing and under developing countries of the world. Following table shows the respondents feeling towards their place sustainability;

Table 4.41: Vending Place Sustainability

Selling Location	Vending place sustainability			Total
	Not sustainable	Not sure	Sustainable	
Lagankhel	13	0	11	24
Jawalakhel	14	1	4	19
Patan Mangal Bazaar	6	8	1	15
Total	33	9	16	58
Percentage	56.89	15.52	27.59	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

56.89% respondents believed that their vending place is not sustainable whereas 27.59% felt that their vending place is sustainable. But 15.52% respondents are not sure about it whether it is sustainable or vulnerable? Newly established respondents who suspicious with researcher said 'not sure' about their vending place sustainability but when it tried to find indirectly with other respondents it came to know that they are very much worry about their place.

4.3.6 Relation with Neighbour and Society

City dwellers are very narrow minded about SVV due to their being in the street. Although most of their regular needs found from SVVs but their existence in the street is intolerable for them. But while we asked SVV about their relation and behaviour with neighbour and society, most of them answered positively.

Table 4.42: Relation/Behaviour with Neighbour and Society

Relation with neighbour and society	Number	Percentage
Bad	1	1.7
Good	52	89.7
Neutral	5	8.6
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

According to above table 89.7% respondents have positive relation with neighbour and society and their behaviour is also positive. If there is any cultural function ceremony, SVVs are allow to participate and SVVs are also invite their neighbour if they have any function in his/her house. Similarly, 8.6% respondents are said that they have neutral type relation with neighbour and society. Although, they have not any concrete relation but they have never try to discriminate them and vice versa. Following table shows the social/neighbour discrimination to SVV;

Table 4.43: Social/Neighbour Discrimination

Social/neighbour discrimination	Number	Percentage
No	57	98.3
Yes	1	1.7
Total	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

98.3% respondents said that their society/neighbour never try to dominate them as being a SVV and they also present themselves as politely as far as possible and in a cooperative way. But one respondent, which comprise 1.7%, said that her neighbour and society dominate her. Therefore, she feels that because of her profession they do not like her.

4.3.7 Respondents' Opinion to Manage their Occupation

Any solution to the problem should try to search from the concerned stockholders itself. So, respondents have also asked questions about their opinion/feeling to manage their occupation. Following table shows the respondents opinion to manage their occupation in location wise basis;

Table 4.44: Respondent opinion to manage their occupation

Respondent opinion to manage their occupation	Selling Location			Total
	Lagankhel	Jawalakhel	Patan Mangal Bazaar	
Develop organized market	12	3	7	22
Allocate fixed location	4	11	4	19
Without any disturbance from authorities and others	4	5	4	13
Allow to do business whole day	2	0	0	2
As it is	2	0	0	2
Total	24	19	15	58

Source: Field Survey Aug/Sep 2005.

Most of the respondents (37.93%) expressed that there must be developed organized market to install them in organized way. Similarly, 32.76% felt that concern authorities should allocate fixed location for their business, 22.41% felt that they do not need any economic and infrastructural supports but authorities and other should not disturb them frequently, 3.45% suggested that they should allow to do business even in day time and 3.45% expressed that if concern authorities left them as it is (without any disturbance and harassment) they could manage their occupation themselves.

4.4 Impact of Street Vegetable Vendors

Retailing is one of the major activities of the urban system. In an urbanized society retail sales accounts for more than one half of the total consumer expenditure, and generates an important flow of urban traffic (J.A. Dawson et al 1980:87, Padma Chandra Poudel 1986:43). Generally it is said that SVVs are the problem, creators and nuisance by many urban people and local authority due to their unsystematic presence in the city and activities during their business. But before making any prejudice about the SVVs, it is necessary to analyze their impacts and significance in the society and country as well.

Therefore, this study also analyzed both positive and negative socio-economic impacts of SVV on the people society and country.

4.4.1 Negative Impacts of SVV

When SVVs were asked informally about the problem they were causing to the people and society, most of them said 'no' whereas only few respondents were said 'yes'. So most of them think that they are not causing any obvious problem to the people and society by such unsystematic presence and behaviour. Probably, ignorance and lack of awareness might be the major causes, which have made them to think so. On the other hand, those SVVs who have realized the problems created by them to others also do not want to control themselves due to lack of strict rules and regulations.

Being small entrepreneurs and doing informal business. Most of the SVVs were found (especially in Lagankhel and Jawalakhel and Patan Mangal Bazaar to some extent) occupying the street and footpaths of the busy areas of the city, where there were heavy flow of pedestrians and vehicles in an unsystematic manner. Due to such encroachment on streets and footpaths a great majority of pedestrians walking through those areas were found being disturbed on walking freely without being disturbed on walking freely without being touched and pushed. Likewise, vehicle owners driving their vehicles through those areas, which were also found in great stress while driving. Besides pedestrians and vehicle owners, traffic policemen were also found facing great difficulties in managing the proper conduction of traffic in those areas.

Similarly, some SVVs were also found occupying the space in front registered or formal shops without getting any permission from the shopkeeper and at the same time attracting the customers of those shops by selling goods on relatively cheaper prices. As a result the owner of those shops were found feeling great discomfort and inconvenience in conducting their business.

Some of the SVVs were also found selling unhygienic vegetables in relatively cheaper prices than others. Some of the customers even admitted that the vegetable bought by them from those SVVs were found stale. In this way, they were cheating as well as playing with the health of those customers.

Some of them were also found polluting the environment of the city by throwing their unsold debris, making unnecessary dirt (especially children of those SVVs) and by making unnecessary noise.

Furthermore, many children were found being involved in this profession either directly or indirectly along with their family member are not only depriving them from their education but also making them money minded and fatal negative impacts in early ages.

So, it is clear from above discussion that SVVs have certainly create some problems to the people, society and environment by their unsystematic presence and activities.

4.4.2 Positive Impacts of SVV

Although, most of the SVVs were found creating some degrees of problems to urban people and in society in local level but their contribution on local, social and national level cannot be ignored.

In this regard, even to some extend, they are solving the problems of unemployment which in present context is quiet a big problem in Nepal. Today in Nepal, there are many unemployed persons, especially the youth ones and the government is being unable to employ all. In such condition, they are creating self-employment without getting any financial or logistic support from government and its institution. By doing so they are also assisting the government in alleviating poverty.

They are serving the people of poor and middle classes by selling varieties of vegetable in relatively cheaper process than registered shopkeepers. By selling

goods on cheaper prices they are also raising the purchasing power of the ordinary people and hence increasing the economic activities of the country as well. They are also providing services by selling their vegetable in the doorstep of the consumers.

In this way, they have given a message to other unemployed and chance-seeking people of the country that this business could be a good alternative source of income for them. To some extent, this profession has also diverted the youth from their attitude of seeking job only, by giving reasonable profit. Because of involvement of the persons of different age groups and sex in this profession, it can be said that this profession would be an inspiring one to more and more housewives, students and old persons for doing it on part time basis.

Truly, if managed properly, the tax can collect from them and it would also be great value for the concerning authorities to utilize that in developing street vegetable vending in particular and street occupants in general and in other developmental works.

At last, we can conclude that SVVs are creating some obvious problems such as selling unhygienic vegetables and creating environmental and social pollution but, on the other hand, they are also solving problem of unemployment, creating bazaar competition and providing services in doorsteps of the people etc.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Present study on "Livelihood and Occupational Vulnerability of the Street Vegetable Vendor: Case Studies of Lagankhel, Jawalakhel and Patan Mangal Bazaar, Lalitpur, Nepal" is basically related to explore the livelihood strategy of those people who are sustaining their livelihood through using urban open resources or urban open spaces and their changing livelihood strategies in rapidly changing urban morphology, and to explore their exposure to the risk or their vulnerability context.

This study is based on primary information where the total 58 respondents were selected from Lagankhel, Jawalakhel and Patan Mangal Bazaar comprising total 15, 19 and 24 respectively. After head counting of SVV (morning and evening) from all the locations, 30% SVVs are selected as respondents for this study.

Random and Accidental sampling have used to collect primary information. After each two SVV next SVV is selected for interviews from each location. At the time of interview, if the selected SVV is not available next SVV is selected for interview.

Out of the total respondents 62.07% were male and remaining (37.93%) were female amongst Newar, Brahmin, Kshetri, Tamang, Muslim, Lama and some Terain ethnics like Kushwaha, Koiri and Yadav were dominant cast/ethnics groups. Similarly, 72.41% of respondents were migrated and the rest were non-migrated.

Most of the respondents were fall under category between 16-30 and 31-45 and most of them were literate of various level of education and only 25.86% respondents were illiterate. Similarly, regarding their religious composition,

87.9% were Hindu, 6.9% were Buddhist and 5.2% were Muslim respondents were found in this study.

Among the total respondents 29.31 percent were used Tokari as their mode of selling and 20.69 percent were Kharpan. 18.97% were Cycle, 13.79% were keep their vegetable in the ground with plastic and canvas (Bora), 12.07 were Doko, 3.45 % were Thela and 1.7% were used Thunse as mode of selling while performing their business in the street of KMC.

Vending business in the city has become a part of socio economic fabric due to the heavy increase of population migrated from the surrounding districts and neighbouring country like India. The growth of population by natural as well as immigration has brought about increase in demand for daily consumer goods like vegetable. Like other necessary daily items. Fresh vegetable is the major fresh and daily needs of the people in the city.

Poverty, socio-political evil natural disasters are the promoting causes in their hometown to undertake the present vending business in KMC. And most of the respondents had agriculture as their profession and other were wage labour. Service and students as their previous occupation or way of sustaining livelihood.

More than 51% of respondents were sell their vegetable in the evening and 48.3% were in the morning. Similarly, their selling hour varies between 6-10 hours, >10 hours and <5 hours in a day,. And 46.55% of respondents sell/work 6-10 hours in a day and 29.31% were >10 hours in a day.

Most of them have their monthly income and expenditure patterns range between 5000-7000 rupees for their household member. And more than 62% of respondents were earned 101-200 rupees per day and other remaining are earned 201-300,301-400,401-500 and >500 rupees per day. likewise, male respondents are more able to make more income than female respondents in a day. Similarly more than 96 % of respondents have not any alternative

occupation to generate income and more than 62% of respondents were not supported by their family at the place of origin. But at the same time, nearly 60% of respondents other member of family at Kathmandu were working a supporting respondents by generation income. nearly all of the respondents feel some kind of change in their life becoming SVV in KMC. Most of them have radio. Television and they are now capable to send their children in school(most of them have already sent in private school). They are feeling changes(livelihood change) as income improved, improved in school enrolment of children, improved in women status, feeling of freedom and more entertainment.

But on the other hand, at the same time vendors are regularly subjected to mental and physical pressures by city officials, at times this has led to riotous situations, loss of property, or monetary loss, a major problem is that master plans prepared for our cities do not allocate space to vendors/hawkers , as planners blindly imitate the western concept of marketing, ignoring Nepalese traditions, the policy statements of the regional development authorities talk of making provision for trading and commercial activities which unfortunately is interpreted as making provision for rich traders and big business. There is little or no genuine attempt to accept the poor and disadvantaged as part of the city development process to accept them as equal and integral citizens, to develop the city also according to their needs as a society different from the urban, to develop ways through which their disadvantage might be reduced. Quite the opposite ;not only are they exploited but their lifestyles and livelihoods are often made illegal, and them even the illegality is exploited.

Nearly 83% of respondents were feel problems while performing their business in the street of KMC and remaining are felt confused and threaten. Cheating or theft, disturbance, force out to quit the place, thrown away selling materials and harassment are the major problems of

SVV and according to them authorities are major sources of their problems which is followed by local shopkeeper, rowdy people and pedestrians, on the other hand more than 86% of respondents were aware about their problems but they really need a sustainable solution for their problems. Most of the respondents were said that their occupation is sustainable but their vending place is not sustainable, it is quite vulnerable, nearly 97% of respondents were satisfied with their profession because of easy to handle . less investment to start, easy and feeling of freedom. Easy way to earn through selling vegetable etc. and very few respondents were dissatisfied with their occupation because of difficult to earn through selling vegetable in the street in the few hours in a day. Nearly 90% of respondents were said that they have positive relation with their neighbour and society and some of them have neutral type of relation. And 98.3% of respondent have not felt any kind discrimination from their neighbour and society. They have two-way relationships with their neighbour and society.

SVVs are suggested that their profession would be sustainable if the related institution developed it organized way as developing organized market, allocated them a fixed location, without any disturbance and allowing them to do business even in day time.

Although SVV are considered as problem creators and role playing for degrading environment of urban but before making any prejudice it should be analyzed properly about its impacts. Both types of impacts, positive and negative have been seen providing services, contributing for alleviating urban poverty and unemployment considered as positive impacts of SVV in urban. On the other side, selling unhygienic vegetable, unsystematic activities and presence and making pollution by leaving unsold vegetable in the street are the major negative impacts of SVV in urban areas.

Over all summary of this study has also plotted in rural livelihood framework, which is developed by Diana Carny in 1998. although it has designed for rural

livelihood strategies but in many cases it is applicable even in urban livelihood strategies.

5.2 Conclusion

Yet, and this is not understood sufficiently, the poor as a group are an absolutely indispensable part of the city and of society as it is presently structured. The middle class and the wealthy, could not survive without them and their services. The urban city is totally dependent on them – as dependent and perhaps more so than they are on it . but the city is not made for the poor; it has evolved not to reduce dependency but to take advantage of it; it is not made so as to enable the poor to improve their condition but rather to serve the wealthy and to allow them to enjoy and increase their advantage. With I the time passing the total number of SVV are increasing day by day and the population movement from the various part of the nation including Kathmandu valley to KMC are also increasing which could cause obvious problems in the future, so, a sustainable solution regarding the problems of SVV in particular and street occupants in general are need instantly. Similarly, in the condition of lack of employment, the number of educated and skilled population is also interested to commence as street occupants.

Most of the respondents who are migrated were not intended to return to their place of origin, they should stay in KMC even in the worse condition and all the non-migrated respondents could not give up their traditional profession, so, the tension between authority and vendors remain burning issue in these days. Economically weak, disadvantage group. Poor and squatters are involved in this profession. Their daily income is also very low and they can't able to sustain their all the needs for sustaining their livelihood in urban areas . in urban areas all needs should buy from the money and laboring (any kind of work to generate income) is the only way to generate income in the urban areas and the way so generating income for the unskilled and uneducate4d people like SVV are less in urban.

Although most of the respondents felt that their occupation is sustainable but at the same time they also said that their place of vending is vulnerable. But it is true that for sustainability of their occupation they really need a place and shed indeed. Positive attitude of pedestrians and local shopkeepers could also help to reduce vulnerability of livelihood of SVV.

Problem related to environment might be seen in the street but this is beyond of this study. But role of SVV in providing services to the middle and lower class residence in the city and their role for boosting up urban economy is remarkable. It is true that SVV are sustaining their livelihood in the street of Kathmandu with playing game about their legality as well as illegality with the authority and they are coping shocks and seasonality through selling vegetable in their convenient location with convenient prices.

5.3 Recommendation

With the help of this study it can trace out some important recommendation to the related institutions, professional and further research which is given below;

-) Occupation like street occupation could be not avoided totally but is should be managed in systematic way.
-) All the SVV are performing their business in the unsystematic way in the street without fixed place and shed. So, related institution should provide them a fixed place and shed for vending, and for that it can collect reasonable tax to the systematic development of the profession.
-) Some of tax have been collection by local club (especially in Asan Chowk) should invest for the proper management of SVV.
-) Like other occupation it is also a type of occupation for disadvantage group or community, so, government should not banned totally to perform business in the street but it can be manipulated through some kind of rule, and regulations or creating laws. It should be developed as soon as possible.

-) Most of the consumers have fixed time to buy vegetable, morning and evening, so, it should be allocate fixed time as morning up to 10 and evening after 4:30. and it should be regulate in healthy environment.
-) Existed vending areas are highly polluted vendors have left unsold vegetable in the street and consumers are also making pollution while they buy vegetable in the street. So, it should be stopped immediately
-) Some children of SVV are in the street making dirt and becoming money minded and might have negative impact on their child age therefore government should facilitate them by helping them to send school in free of cost and it should make aware SVV about urban environment and pollution and its deteriorating situation.
-) Total number of street occupants and its category is still unknown government has not considered street occupants are the part of city development and its role and impact, which might be helpful to the development of urban as well as the development of urban planning . so government should lunch some programs to find out total number of street occupants, its category, their role in improving urban economy and their role in minimizing employment problems and alleviating poverty as well.

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प्रश्नावली

Livelihood Strategies and Occupational Vulnerability of the Street Vegetable Vendor: A Case Study of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City (LSMC, Nepal)

अ. साधारण विवरण

१. ठाउँ वडा नं. समय फारम नं.
 फुटपाट पसलको नाम : तरकारी पसल
 व्यापारको लागि प्रयोग हुने साधन (छ, भने)
२. उत्तरदाता: पुरुष/महिला जाति/जनजाति :
 उत्तरदाताको नाम विवाहित/अविवाहित उमेर
 धर्म राष्ट्रियता शैक्षिक योग्यता
 काठमाडौंमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवार संख्या :

सि. नं.	नाम	उत्तरदातासंगको सम्बन्ध	लिङ्ग	उमेर	शिक्षा	पेशा
१.						
२.						
३.						
४.						
५.						
६.						
७.						

३. तपाईं यहाँको स्थानिय बासिन्दा हो, कि बसाई सरेर आउनु भएको हो ?

४. यदि बसाई सरेको हो भने कहाँबाट आउनु भएको हो ?
 नेपाल : जिल्ला न.पा./गा.वि.स.
 विदेशी : देश प्रान्त/राज्य

१५. तपाईले पाईरहनु भएको समस्या प्रति सु-सुचित (चनाखो) हुनुहुन्छ ?

छु छुइन् मलाई थाह छैन अनुतरित

१६. तपाईलाई आफ्नो पेशा असुरक्षित महसुस गर्नुहुन्छ ?

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.....

१७. तपाईले परिवारबाट (उद्गम/गन्तव्य) कुनै किसिमको आर्थिक तथा भौतिक सहयोग पाउनु भएको छ ?

छु छुइन् मलाई थाह छैन अनुतरित

१८. तपाई यस फुटसाथ पेशा (व्यापार)म बाट सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

छु छुइन् मलाई थाह छैन अनुतरित

१९. यदि हुनुहुन्न भने कि हुनु हुन्छ ?

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.....

२०. यदि हुनु हुन्न भने किन हुनुहुन्न ?

.....
.....

२१. तपाईको विचारमा यस पेशालाई कसरी व्यवस्थित गर्न सकिएला ?

.....
.....

इ) सांगठनिक तथा सामाजिक सम्बन्ध

२२. तपाई कुनै फुटपाथ व्यापार संघको सदस्य हुनुहुन्छ ?

.....
.....

२३. यदि हुनुहुन्छ भने तपाईको नाम के हो ?

क)

ख)

ग)

ई) आम्दानी तथा खर्चको प्रकृति

३६. तपाईं दिनको कति घण्टा काम/विक्रि गर्नुहुन्छ ?
.....
३७. कुन मौसम अथवा समयमा ग्राहकहरुको चाप अत्याधिक हुन्छ ?
मौसम : हिउँद/गृष्म/चाडपर्व/वर्षा
समय : विहान/दिउँसो/साभ/राति
३८. ग्राहकहरुले तपाईंसँग मोल मोलाई गर्छन् ?
गर्छन् गर्दैनन्
३९. गर्छन भने के का लागि गर्छन् ?
क) सामानको मूल्य ख) सामानको गुण दोष (प्रकृति)
४०. तपाईं आफ्नै घरमा बस्नु हुन्छ कि भाडाको घरमा ?
.....
४१. यदि भाडाको हो भने महिनाको कति तिर्नु हुन्छ ?
.....
४२. तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य स्कूल/कलेज जाने गरेका छन् ?
.....
४३. यदि छ भने महिनाको कति खर्च लाग्छ ?
.....
४४. तपाईंको अथवा तपाईंको परिवारलाई खान र लाउनको लागि महिनामा कति खर्च जति लाग्छ ?
.....
४५. महिनामा कतिपल्ट तपाईं अथवा तपाईंको परिवार स्वास्थ्य परिक्षणको लागि अस्पताल जाने गरेको छ ?
.....
४६. त्यसको लागि कति खर्च लाग्छ ?
.....
४७. तपाईं अथवा तपाईंको परिवारमा अन्य के-के प्रकारका खर्च हुने गरेक छन् ?
क) ख) ग)

४८. तपाईंको आम्दानीको श्रोत यो मात्र हो ?
 हो होइन मलाई थाहा छैन अनुत्तरित
४९. यदि होइन भने अरु के-के श्रोतहरू हुन त ?

५०. यसको सुरुवातपछि तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारको जिवन पद्धतिमा कस्ता किसिमका
 (निम्न लिखित) सुधारहरूमा आएका छन् ?
 रेडियो/टि.भि./विद्यार्थी खर्च/जग्गा खरिद, घर खरिद वा निर्माण/बैंकमा जम्मा वा
 आम्दानी/परिवारको लागि अन्य सम्पति/अर्को पेशाको सुरुवात
५१. तपाईंको परिवारको अन्य सदस्यहरू पनि आम्दानीको लागि काम गर्ने गर्छन् ?
 गर्छन गर्दैनन् अनुत्तरित
५२. यदि गर्छन भने महिनाको कति जति आम्दानी हुन्छ होला ?

५३. तपाईंलाई (कुनै प्रकारको) ऋण लागेको छ ?
 हो होइन मलाई थाहा छैन अनुत्तरित
५४. यदि छ भने कति जति छ होला ?

५५. तपाईंको (कुनै प्रकारको) बैंक जम्मा (बैंक ब्यालेन्स) छ ?
 हो होइन मलाई थाहा छैन अनुत्तरित
५६. यदि छ भने कति जति छ होला ?

५७. तपाईंलाई यस व्यापारको लागि कति जति लगानी लागेको होला ?

५८. तपाईंको एक दिनमा जम्मा आम्दानी कति हुन्छ होला ?